

A. Standard of Review

In its review, the Court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. *See Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901

1 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

2 B. Legal Claims

3 In his complaint, Plaintiff alleges that four businesses, who are food vendors, refuse to
4 sell him items that are labelled “for women only.” Plaintiff argues that this is discriminatory,
5 and violates the Equal Protection Clause.

6 Plaintiff names as Defendants Walkenhorst’s, Union Supply, Packages “R” Us, and
7 Access Securepak. However, Plaintiff has failed to allege these businesses are organizations
8 acting under the color of state law. A person or organization acts under color of state law if he
9 “exercise[s] power possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the
10 wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law.” *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. at 49 (citation
11 and internal quotation marks omitted). A private individual or organization does not act under
12 color of state law, an essential element of a Section 1983 action. *See Gomez v. Toledo*, 446 U.S.
13 635, 640 (1980). Purely private conduct, no matter how wrongful, is not covered under Section
14 1983. *See Ouzts v. Maryland Nat’l Ins. Co.*, 505 F.2d 547, 550 (9th Cir. 1974). Simply put:
15 There is no right to be free from the infliction of constitutional deprivations by private actors.
16 *See Van Ort v. Estate of Stanewich*, 92 F.3d 831, 835 (9th Cir. 1996). However, Plaintiff will be
17 given an opportunity to amend his complaint, and set forth facts sufficient to demonstrate that
18 these businesses were acting under the color of state law, if he can do so in good faith.

19 **CONCLUSION**

20 1. Plaintiff’s complaint is DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND. If Plaintiff
21 believes he can cure the above-mentioned deficiencies in good faith, Plaintiff shall file an
22 AMENDED COMPLAINT within **thirty days** from the date this order is filed to cure the
23 deficiencies described above. The amended complaint must include the caption and civil case
24 number used in this order (C 12-5108 LHK (PR)) and the words AMENDED COMPLAINT on
25 the first page. Plaintiff may not incorporate material from the prior complaint by reference.
26 **Failure to file an amended complaint within thirty days and in accordance with this order**
27 **will result in dismissal of this action.**

28 2. Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint.

1 “[A] plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged
2 in the amended complaint.” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981).
3 Defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. *See Ferdik v.*
4 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992).

5 3. Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint.
6 “[A] plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged
7 in the amended complaint.” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981).
8 Defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. *See Ferdik v.*
9 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992).

10 4. It is Plaintiff’s responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
11 and all parties informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court’s orders in a
12 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute
13 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 DATED: 11/21/12


LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge